

ARMY AIR SCOUTS DO GREAT WORK

Report in 53 Minutes What it
Would Have Taken Cavalry
Days to Learn.

Those officers of the United States Army who have come in touch most closely with practical experiments with the use of the aeroplane in scouting and field work are enthusiastic over its possibilities and highly desirous of having this branch of the service further extended. An expert in aviation, not himself connected with the army, returned recently from California greatly elated over the result of experiments carried on there. Those which impressed him most were in relation to reconnaissance and were held from the aviation field of the United States Signal Corps at San Diego. By means of air scouts sent out from this field the movement of troops was ascertained accurately and reported in a fraction of the time which would have been required for this work under ordinary conditions.

The results of these experiments were reported to this man, who prefers to be nameless, although his authority to speak and his information in the matter are beyond question, by Capt. Arthur C. Cowan, commanding officer of the aviation field. Selecting bodies of troops from different army corps, including cavalry, infantry, and wagon trains, Capt. Cowan dispatched them to the eastern end of San Diego county for manoeuvres. He gave them definite instructions as to their movements, the rate of march, the positions they should occupy, and their relations one to another. Then came the work of the aviators.

On the morning after the troops had marched away the commander sent out two air scouts, each accompanied, of course, by a pilot, with instructions to bring in definite reports in detail of the movement of any troops which they might discover in the county. The men took to the air at exactly 9 o'clock. At 53 minutes past 9 they returned and presented a report complete in every detail.

In fifty-three minutes they had located the soldiers sent out on the previous day, estimated their number so accurately that their report was not out of the way by more than twenty men, noted their exact position and the nature of the country in which they were operating, and recorded the rate and direction of such bodies as were in motion. In other words, their information was complete, and, by checking it with the orders he had previously issued and the reports of the troops themselves when they returned from the manoeuvres, Capt. Cowan found that it was almost precisely exact.

Naturally, the Captain was delighted with the result of this test. He said that it established a record in point of time in obtaining information as to the movement of troops in the field that could hardly be over-emphasized. With cavalry, he pointed out, it would have taken two days under the most favorable circumstances to obtain the same information, with infantry probably four days in the best. To obtain it within an hour would be, of course, an inestimable advantage to any commander in time of war.

The preface for a reconnaissance work of this kind at the San Diego field is to send up two men in each aeroplane; one, an air scout, to make the necessary observations, the other, a pilot, whose duty it is to attend to the running of the monoplane or biplane. Both these types of aircraft are used by the Signal Corps in work of this character. At the San Diego post they have fourteen aviators. They are men drawn from all branches of the service, ten of them at this time being graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The other four have come up through the service in its different divisions. Capt. Cowan explained to The New York Times' informant that there was no difficulty in procuring men for this service, in spite of its hazards, as there were always more volunteers than could be made use of.—New York Times.

TICK ERADICATION SAVES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

South Made a Better Cattle Raising Territory.

Washington Star. Cattle tick eradication has been proceeding in the south since 1906. When the work was begun all the states from central Virginia west and somewhat south to southern California, were included in what was known as the cattle quarantine area. That meant an area where the cattle tick, which carries Texas fever, was abundant the year round. Cattle from this area was stunted in growth and could be shipped to market only under severe quarantine restrictions and brought very much lower prices than cattle from other sections. It was feared when the work was commenced that tick eradication was impossible because it was such an im-

mense task. A canvass of the quarantine territory has just been completed by the Department of Agriculture. This shows that an area of 215,000 square miles has been declared tick free, and released from quarantine. This is about one-quarter of the original quarantined territory. The farmers throughout this tick-free region are enthusiastic over the results and report already a saving of millions of dollars annually in beef cattle and milk production.

There are eleven states south of the quarantine line where tick eradication has been practiced and where either a whole or a part of the state have been released from quarantine. There are only two states—namely, Louisiana and Florida, where practically no tick work has been done.

The cattle raisers in the tick free territory were applied to and have sent in about 1,000 replies to the inquiry of the Agricultural Department. These indicate that on the average the weight of the cattle and the milk production in the tick free territory have increased almost a quarter. Practically no deaths from Texas fever have been found in any of the territory released from quarantine. It is estimated that the money saving in the value of the cattle raised for the market has increased about \$34,000,000. The increase in the value of milk production is harder to estimate owing to the variation in local conditions, but it is said that this, too, is enormous, amounting to several million dollars annually.

Along with the eradication of the cattle tick has gone an increased activity in raising thoroughbred stock and in the importation of thoroughbred bulls. More feed crops now raised and more silos are being built.

One of the curious features in connection with the work is the way it was started, which is commented on by the older Agricultural Department employees. It is said that the starting of the tick eradication work in the south was due largely to the ravages of the gypsy moth in the forest areas of New England. At the time the tick work was started New England wanted additional money for fighting the gypsy moth, and it is said that the first cattle tick appropriation was secured by a coalition of the northern and southern representatives, who agreed to pass both appropriations rather than to pass neither. Since the tick work has proceeded in the south, the cattle raisers there have become enthusiastic over it, and they say now that the south is an ideal cattle raising country and is destined to furnish the bulk of the meat needed in the United States just so soon as the cattle tick and its accompanying Texas fever is eradicated by the work now going forward.

WORLD'S RECORD COW EARNS \$716.19 IN YEAR.

May Rilma, Owned by Major Cassatt, Proves Good Investment.

It paid to coddle and pamper and pet May Rilma.

May is a Guernsey cow enjoying luxurious existence on the Chesterbrook farms of Major Edward B. Cassatt, at Berwyn. It has previously been announced that she established a new record for butter fat production, but it was not known until yesterday whether the year's constant care and attention to May had "paid," aside from the glory of record smashing.

But Major Cassatt says it did. After a little figuring, he announced that the profit in butter and milk from May was just \$716.19, in the period from April 7, 1913, until last Tuesday.

In that time she produced 19,639.5 pounds of milk, which showed -.059.55 pounds of butter fat. That amount topped the record for butter fat production by more than a pound.

Few cows live under such constant care and supervision as May Rilma. Albert Van Tuinen, chief dairyman of the force of Holland dairy experts, was virtually her slave. He slept in the barn, and in cold weather a stove was kept lighted. The temperature was never allowed to get below the 60-degree mark.

Profit in the careful treatment of May Rilma was shown by the following figures compiled by Major Cassatt:

May Rilma furnished 19,639.5 pounds of milk during the 365 days of the test. This was sold at 6 cents a pound, so the cow brought in, in cash, \$1178.37.

The daily feed was 18 pounds of mixed grain ration at \$.558; 3 pounds of beet pulp at \$.045; 3 pounds of molasses, \$.032; 30 pounds of ensilage, \$.09; 10 pounds of hay, \$.015.

This 64 pounds of feed per day cost \$.6995, a total of \$255.31 for 365 days. During 97 days of the test May Rilma was fed some carrots, the cost being, altogether, \$15.52. So the cost of feeding the cow was \$270.83.

Major Cassatt also charged against the cow 4 tons of straw, \$44, and 1-4 days' labor of one man for the whole period, \$147.35. The total cost of feed, straw and care was therefore \$462.18. Major Cassatt also charged against May Rilma the cost of constructing a box stall, but he pointed out that the actual cost of producing the milk was the first total. Subtracting this form \$1178.37, shows a profit of \$716.19.—Philadelphia North American.

Any man can be fairly happy if he is satisfied to let other people do his worrying for him.

HUERTA DELEGATES GET TO VERA CRUZ

They Refuse Hospitality Offered By Funston and Board
German Ship

(By the Associated Press.)

Vera Cruz, May 10.—President Huerta's three peace commissioners, Emilio Rabasa, Augustin Rodriguez and Luis Elguero, arrived here today on their way to Niagara Falls for the mediators' conference.

The commissioners declined the offers of hospitality made by Brigadier-General Funston, as well as Rear-Admiral Badger's offer to give them passage on the Moro Castle, and boarded the steamship Kronz Prinzessin Cecelie, which probably will sail tomorrow for the United States by way of Havana, touching at Key West.

By pre-arrangement there was little evidence of the American troops. At the terminal station, when the commissioners arrived, Brig. Gen. Funston, Lieut. Ball and Lieut. Cohen, were the only officers present in an official capacity. The commissioners came in a special car, there being about 15 in the party.

Introduced to Funston.

The three commissioners descended from the train, stood in a little circle, while Thomas J. Rider, vice-president of the Aguila Oil Company, stepped forward and addressed General Funston by the hand.

"General, may I present these gentlemen," said he. "Certainly," the general replied. Formal introductions followed, each of the commissioners shaking General Funston by the hand.

Lieutenant Cohen then stepped forward.

"Accept the compliments of the commander-in-chief," said he, saluting.

All three commissioners bowed gravely and smiled their acknowledgments. The lieutenant then saluted, and they accepted this in the same way.

Refuse All Hospitality.

The general then offered the hospitality of the American officers and passage on the Moro Castle. General Funston was informed that the commissioners would accept no hospitality and would sail on the Kron Prinzessin Cecelie.

When the party reached the exit of the terminal, army automobiles were lined up to take the Mexican commissioners to the steamer and through Mr. Rider, the invitation to accept their use was renewed. The commissioners finally yielded and drove in the cars to the wharf, but no escort was sent along and no army men accompanied them.

By Rail From Key West.

It is understood that the Mexicans will leave the steamer at Key West and proceed north by rail. The trip of the Mexican party from the capital was made in a special train. A number of guards accompanied them but they remained aboard the train. The train left the capital last night.

None of the commissioners appeared any too certain of the outcome of the parleys they are to inaugurate. How long the conference would last was something they could not even guess.

LAZINESS IS A DISEASE.

Send The Shinker to Doctor Instead of the Workshed.

From the Literary Digest. When the wide prevalence of hookworm was first announced, a number of years ago, the humorists of our daily press heralded what they termed the discovery of "the microbe of laziness"—extreme indolence being a well-known symptom of the malady. But the disease due to hookworm is not the only one that causes laziness. Indolence is a symptom of a very large number of disturbances, both physical and mental, and when a person, whether child of man, seems obsessed by it, the first thing that should be done is to have that person examined medically. Many a worker, many a child, has been blamed for indolence, when he was actually in need of medical treatment. Says a writer in the Revue Scientifique, Paris:

"Besides the kind of laziness that may be classed as physiologic, which is due to fatigue and which is instinctive, there is a laziness clearly that of disease, the result of disturbances of the physical organism or of functional troubles of various kinds.

"Certain subjects are lazy because they are suffering from symptomatic asthenia, from infection of intoxication, from tuberculosis or diabetes, from failure of the viscera or glands to function properly. To this last named class belong notably the so-called Addison's disease and indolence of thyroid origin, so well known to the clinicians.

"Pathologic laziness is met in nervous and mental affections; it may be temporary, as with certain epileptics . . . who show alternation of periods of excitement accompanied by mental instability, with periods of melancholic depression. This laziness is almost habitual in certain cases of

cerebral tumor, and in the neurotic, abnormal, unbalanced, unstable and hypochondriac, or following injury to the skull.

"G. Haury has even shown that among those who have been injured in the course of their employment there exists by the side of failure of strength, due to wounds, a special mental state resulting from auto-suggestion. This state, which aggravates the indolent condition, is known under the name of *sinistrose*.

"Among mental diseases properly so called, the psychoses of melancholic or asthenic form, states of mental weakness of paralytic or alcoholic origin, furnish the explanation of the inertia, apathy and indifference observed in certain subjects ordinarily called 'lazy.'

"The notion of pathologic laziness is extremely important, particularly for those who have charge of groups of persons; it is thus that to officers of the law it may explain the morbid origin of certain infractions of discipline and to educators it may show how necessary it is to consider a large number of lazy children as simply diseased."

AH! HERE IT IS!

Wireless Telephone Makes Voice Audible for 25 Miles.

New York World. A mysterious voice that has been wafted on wireless waves over the waters between here and Maine for the last two weeks was found yesterday to have been that of Irving Vermilya, Marconi operator aboard the steamship Northland, which plies between here and Portland.

He has invented a wireless telephone which he says will easily carry his voice in audible tones 25 miles, and that the apparatus costs only \$100.

When the Northland docked at the foot of Murray street yesterday afternoon, Vermilya, who is only 24 years old, was found in the vessel's wireless house carefully hiding his telephone apparatus preparatory to going to his home in Mount Vernon for dinner. He explained that he had telephoned his wife while coming up the Sound a short time previously that he would be home.

"On all our last trips," he said, "I have sent the captain's messages to the regular shore stations by telephone. The other day, when passing Vineyard Sound Light vessel, I relayed a call to a revenue cutter that a schooner was ashore on Handkerchief Shoal."

Wireless operators of vessels along the coast have been puzzled beyond measure by a voice coming from space. Love messages, business talks and music have reached their ears. Even amateurs ashore have caught the voice. The young operator and the officers of the Northland have had much amusement. "Several days ago the operator at the Sea Gate station nearly dropped out of his chair when, instead of a series of dots and dashes, a voice came out of his receiver: 'Northland, will dock 4 p. m.'"

The operator looked about to see if any one was playing a trick. Finding himself alone he flashed a call to repeat the message. Back came the distant reply "Just thought you might be lonesome and would say 'hello.'"

Vermilya told how he had telephoned to his wife. Wireless operators on ships in nearby waters, as well as those on board vessels in port who happened to have their receivers to their ears shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon may have heard a voice saying:

"Hello, dear! Are you snowed in? It wasn't rough over Nantucket Shoals this morning as we expected. Have something good for dinner. Will be home at 6 o'clock."

If the thoughts of many operators had been tabulated they probably would have read something like this: "There's that voice again! Wonder where it comes from?"

Vermilya would not divulge the workings of his phone, but he said it was a "simple thing."

"But I've had a lot of fun with it," he added. "I can easily send my voice 25 miles. Once when the Northland was in Portland I began singing into the transmitter and after I stopped I picked up a call from the operator of the Calvin Austin, at Eastport, 150 miles away. He asked me to sing some more. He did not know who I was or where my voice came from.

"I don't always talk or sing. Some times I switch on a phonograph and play opera airs. Once in a while I send out a story or a joke through the fog and mist. On our last trip to Portland I had the phonograph working. After I'd shut it off an amateur operator on shore wireless said:

"Play it again; mother wants to hear it."

SOUTHERN TRAP SHOOTERS' HANDICAP IN ROANOKE, VA.

Roanoke, Va., May 10.—Trap shooters from various parts of the country are here for the annual Southern handicap, which commences Tuesday and continues through Friday. Trophies will be awarded the winners, the chief of which is the Columbus Georgia cup, which requires three wins for ownership. Thus far, in four years, no individual has won it more than once.